

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 14

Labor's Point of View To Be Given Over Air

In its crowning radio achievement the American Federation of Labor took to the air over the entire Columbia coast-to-coast network on May Day for a series of ten great broadcasts, the sum total of which will be a complete presentation to the American people of the whole story of organized labor in its efforts to build a better America.

The broadcasts synchronize with the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Labor. They are given each Sunday for ten weeks, concluding on July 3. And that is but half the story. On Labor Day a series of ten broadcasts will begin.

No such story of labor has ever been told. Each broadcast will hold the air for thirty minutes and the arts of music and drama will be called upon for embellishment and to help express the high drama of labor's great contribution to American progress.

Organizing Listening Groups

Energetic steps are being taken for organization of listening groups throughout the nation. Unions and central bodies everywhere will gather to hear the broadcasts and to discuss them. The effects of the whole series will be to picture organized labor, not as a so-called class conscious sect, but as a great body of American citizens, battling for human progress as a living, vital part of the nation, eager for its perfection.

The labor press is being called upon to devote special attention to this tremendous, record-breaking series. Schools, universities and colleges are planning listeners' groups and discussion periods. Clubs and civic societies of all kinds are doing likewise.

Green Commends Series

Deep under the surface of the plans is a factor regarded as of vital significance. These broadcasts come at a time when the gloom of depression is turning loose a flood of uncertain thinking and irresponsible planning. It is believed that the sound philosophy of organized labor's point of view, as it will be broadcast in this series of talks, may easily serve as a mooring post for millions who know not which way to turn for a hopeful philosophy and a sound American program of recovery.

"The offer of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education and the Columbia Broadcasting System to arrange through the Workers' Education Bureau for a nation-wide broadcast of labor's contribution to the development of the American nation is a service of the first importance," President Green said in Washington.

Program Stirs Enthusiasm

"The program which has been arranged will be accepted by labor throughout the country in a most enthusiastic and appreciative way.

"It is my purpose as president of the American Federation of Labor to recommend to the millions of organized workingmen throughout this land that they arrange listening groups in their labor temples, their unions or their homes, for this labor series, so that the story of labor's contribution to American civilization, in which countless workingmen have made and are having a part, may be presented to the entire nation."

The opening broadcast last Sunday was by William Green, on "American Labor." The program continues next Sunday, and the following is the schedule:

Subjects to Be Presented

Sunday, May 8—"How Labor Rose from Slavery to Freedom," Victor A. Olander.

Sunday, May 15—"How Modern Industry Came to America," John P. Frey.

Sunday, May 22—"The Role of Labor in Early American History," Thomas Kennedy.

Sunday, May 29—"A Hundred Years of the Labor Movement," Thomas E. Burke.

Sunday, June 5—"The Policies of American Labor," Matthew Woll.

Sunday, June 12—"What Labor Has Done for Education," Spencer Miller, Jr.

Sunday, June 19—"How Labor Has Secured Free Speech," Victor A. Olander.

Sunday, June 26—"How Labor Shapes Public Opinion," Matthew Woll.

Sunday, July 3—"Labor in Politics," John P. Frey.

These Sunday broadcasts on labor and the nation may be heard over the following stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and many others: Bakersfield, Calif., KERN; Denver, Colo., KVOR; Portland, Ore., KOIN; Reno, Nev., KOH; Sacramento, Calif., KFBK; Salt Lake City, Utah, KDYL; Seattle, Wash., KOL; Spokane, Wash., KFPY.

The broadcasts will be heard from 1 to 1:30 p. m., Eastern daylight saving time, which corresponds to 9 to 9:30 a. m., Pacific time.

MAYOR WALKER MAY DECIDE

Mayor James J. Walker has volunteered to act as an arbitrator in the strike of the International Longshoremen's Association against an 8-cents-an-hour wage reduction ordered by the Clyde-Mallory, the Savannah and the Morgan coastwise steamship lines in New York. The mayor's offer has been accepted by the men. The companies are expected to give their answer soon. Clashes between strikers and "scabs" have marked the controversy since the walkout, April 15.

Discrimination Against Negroes Invalidated by Supreme Court

By a one-vote margin the Supreme Court this week threw out as invalid the Texas law under which the Democratic state executive committee barred negroes from Democratic primaries.

The majority of the five-to-four alignment held that the law had constituted the state executive committees of all political parties its agents and that the act of the Democratic group was therefore the act of the state, invalid under the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

"The pith of the matter is simply this," Justice Cardozo stated in delivering the opinion, "that when those agencies are invested with an authority independent of the will of the association in whose name they undertake to speak they become to that extent the organs of the state itself, the repositories of official power. They are then the governmental instruments whereby parties are organized and regulated."

Previously—in March, 1927—the court set aside a Texas law which barred negroes from voting in state Democratic primaries.

Post Office Employees Resent Wage-Cutting

Boycott is being used by the women's auxiliaries of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks to defend the pay scale of postal workers, now under dangerous attack by reactionary politicians in Washington and by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and other employing groups, says a Washington dispatch.

Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the N. F. P. O. C., in a formal statement calls attention to the fact that a 10 per cent cut in postal employees' wages means an aggregate withdrawal of \$200,000,000 from the channels of trade—because the actual pay cut of \$65,000,000 would be followed by a 20 per cent curtailment of expenditure through a buyers' strike, caused by fear and perplexity on the part of the harassed workers.

Movement Is Widespread

"Through these auxiliaries, scattered through 2000 cities and towns in every congressional district," he says, "we are advising business men who send wage-cutting petitions to Congress that postal employees will hereafter exercise the right to patronize only those who show a desire to keep such patronage. For, any merchant who urges a reduction in wages for postal employees indicates his willingness to get along with less business, and we try to see that he has his wish."

Agitation in San Francisco

Since the publication in last week's Labor Clarion of the commotion caused in Los Angeles by the activities of business firms in seeking to reduce the wages of city and county employees, and the result of the action of the Los Angeles Central Labor Union in the matter, there has come to light an attempt on the part of yet unnamed parties to inaugurate similar campaigns in San Francisco.

Local federal employees are informed that merchants have been appealed to to telegraph or write to the California congressional delegation urging support of the economy measure by which the salaries of post office and other federal employees are to be reduced, and are in consequence much agitated over the matter. No steps have been taken so far to carry out the plan outlined in the Washington dispatch quoted above. But much resentment is shown toward merchants who have been induced to join in the movement. It is contended that the salaries now paid to post office employees are below the figure required for an American standard of living, and to further reduce them would be a rank injustice, especially since the congressmen have refused to cut their own salaries.

How merchants and business men could be so short-sighted as to favor such a policy of wage-cutting is beyond understanding, as they will be affected by restriction of the buying power of the wage earners, it is argued.

FAVORS RADICAL PROPOSAL

John F. Hylan, former mayor of New York City, addressing a meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in New York, expressed the hope that he would live long enough to see the time when the railroad workers of the country would have a voice in the management and control of the railroad industry.

Charges Corporations With Responsibility

BY CHESTER M. WRIGHT

NEW YORK CITY, May 2.—(ILNS).—Had a moderate fraction of the surplus funds in the treasuries of corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange been used to finance employment, six million wage earners could have been employed, the present crisis averted and an example set before the world.

Some of the best authorities in this city believe that, unless there is unforeseen change, a great many of the corporations that still have surpluses will be forced to utilize their full resources to avoid going to the wall.

Thus surplus money that could have been kept intact will go into wasteful efforts at salvation. Had a small part of the surpluses been used for employment a national calamity could have been avoided, while as matters stand many corporations will lose, not a small part, but all of their reserves.

The facts demonstrate clearly that America has suffered from the industrial misrule of one of the blindest autocracies known to history. If Nero fiddled, American industrialists have played jews-harps.

Banker Control Stands Out

Going behind the picture in an effort to find out why the corporate organizations of the nation have failed to see and seize their opportunity one fact stands out. There is scarcely an industrial corporation of size or importance that is not dominated by the presence of bankers on its board of directors and by banker control of either its finance committee or its executive committee, as the case may be. Moreover, the controlling committees are so interlocked that the policy of a single bank may run through as many as a hundred corporations.

It is conceded that the action of a single corporation, or even a group of corporations, would not have saved the day for employment. But had there been a power of sufficient prestige, possessed of the courage and the initiative, to bring American corporations into united action, all doing the same thing on a pro rata basis, American unemployment could have been wiped out with scarcely an effort. So far have American institutions failed in the nation's greatest industrial crisis. The power to bring about action existed, but the initiative, or the courage, or both, were lacking. The eight million unemployed are still unemployed and the six million partly employed are still, with slight change, but partly employed.

Nine great corporations—and not all of them are among the greatest—have surpluses of roughly one billion, eighty million dollars.

Slump Could Have Been Ended

Less than half the surplus of this little group of corporations would have kept one million men at work for half a year! It would have given them working time enough so that each man could have earned \$500 in that half year. If he earned it he would have spent it and half a billion dollars would have run its course in the commercial channels of the nation.

It is clear that had the corporate leaders of the nation a year ago been called into conference and led to act in unison, perhaps the expenditure of 25 per cent of the corporate surpluses would have ended depression, whereas many of them now will use up all of their surplus funds, with depression still running its course unchecked.

The nine corporations whose aggregate surplus ran well over the billion on the face of their last statements are: B. F. Goodrich Co., Goodyear Tire and Rubber, Firestone Tire and Rubber, Nash Motors, Anaconda Copper, General Motors,

General Electric, Radio Corporation and United States Steel.

In addition, American Telephone and Telegraph, which has laid off 50,000 workers, made a profit of \$51,000,000 last year!

SOVIET RUSSIA REPORTS

The following information as to the results obtained in the third year of the "five-year plan" of Soviet Russia was compiled from official sources by "Industrial and Labour Information," published by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations:

"The value of industrial production, estimated at the prices current in 1926-1927, increased in 1931 by 21 per cent over the previous year. The output of industry controlled by the Supreme Economic Council amounted to 21,800,000,000 roubles, at the prices current in 1926-1927, thus showing an increase of 20.5 per cent. The share of heavy industry was 11,800,000,000 roubles, an increase of 28 per cent. The output of light industry amounted to 7,600,000,000 roubles, an increase of 12.6 per cent, and that of the wood industry to 2,500,000,000 roubles. The food industry under the control of the food commissariat had an output of about 5,000,000,000 roubles, showing an increase of 22 per cent. Thus, the total output of state industry had a value of 27,000,000,000 roubles, and certain branches of industry had already exceeded the tasks allotted to them by the five-year-plan; these included the petrol and electrical engineering industries, the jam and confectionery industry and engineering. On the other hand, the iron industry showed a decline as compared with the previous year, the textile industry remained stationary and the increase in coal production was considerably below the estimates of the 1931 program. Altogether, the industrial plan for 1931 was carried out to the extent of 45 per cent, but the program for 1931 laid down at the beginning of the five-year period was exceeded.

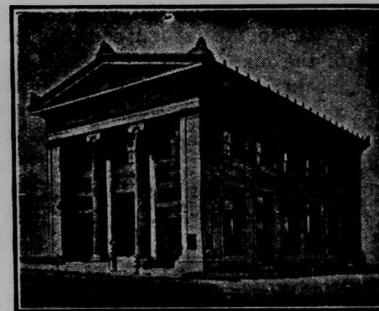
"The increase in nominal wages, which were 16 per cent higher than in the previous year, considerably exceeded the estimate, which was 6.7 per cent, while the individual output of the workers increased only by 6 to 7 per cent, instead of 26 to 35 per cent, as required by the plan. The result was that the cost of production, which according to the plan should have declined by 10 per cent, actually increased by 3.7 per cent in large-scale industry.

"Finally, there was no improvement in the quality of products. On the contrary, it was found that in certain industries the production of spoilt pieces was continuing to increase and that the products passed by the inspectors were often far from satisfying the requirements in regard to quality."

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THE MISSION BRANCH

Motion Picture Operator Sues "Scab" Theaters for Damages

A suit for \$50,000 against Sacramento theater enterprises and their owners was filed in the Sacramento superior court recently by L. B. Smith, one of a group of men indicted in October, 1930, for conspiracy in connection with the placing of dynamite in the Mission Theater as a climax to labor troubles. Smith was dismissed as a defendant in the action soon after the trial began.

Declaring that he was held up to public humiliation, that he was unable to obtain employment, that his credit standing was ruined and that, as a final blow, his wife divorced him as a result of his arrest, Smith demands \$25,000 general damages and \$25,000 punitive damages from the T. & D. Junior Enterprises, Inc., the Blumenfield Theater Circuit, the Mission and Sequoia theaters and the owners and operators of each of them.

The motion picture operators accused of setting the dynamite were acquitted.

NEW JERSEY TO VOTE ON RELIEF

Governor Moore of New Jersey, legislative leaders of both parties and Chester I. Barnard, state relief director, tentatively approved a plan for financing emergency unemployment relief for the fiscal year beginning next July by asking the voters to authorize a \$20,000,000 bond issue at the general election in November. A temporary additional tax on gasoline of two cents a gallon in place of the present three cents would be imposed until the bond sale.

TELEGRAPHERS PROTEST TAXES

President Frank B. Powers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America has submitted a brief to the Senate Finance Committee opposing proposed taxes on stock transfers and leased wires, and also the proposed 10-cent tax on telegrams costing 50 cents or more.

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LAUDS INSURANCE PLAN

Repudiating as malicious and inaccurate the term "dole" as applied to the British social insurance system, Lord Snell, describing its advantages, declared that England has done "nothing that is more worthy of her" than her work in protecting the ill, the aged, and the involuntarily idle. Lord Snell spoke at the dinner which closed the National Conference on Old Age Security in New York on March 30.

In social insurance legislation, the peer said, "England has a story of which her sons are rightly proud. In my country at the present time we have no fewer than 905,000 aged persons drawing non-contributory pensions. We have over 600,000 drawing pensions awarded under the contributory pension act. We have 531,000 pensions in payment under the old age pensions act by virtue of the contributory pensions act to persons over 70. So that in such a way as we can we have endeavored to meet the plea of the psalmist when he said: 'Cast me not off in the time of old age. Forsake me not when my strength faileth.' That is our contribution to the old age pension need."

Term "Dole"—"Interested Calumny"

"Our attempt in the unemployment insurance acts is called the 'dole.' I am not sure whether that is due to honest misapprehension or whether it is just interested calumny. I think it is the latter. In England every able-bodied liar in Fleet Street has been put to work overtime to suggest there was something wrong in these men drawing out of a fund to which they had themselves contributed. And we have been told that this 'dole' is increasing by leaps and bounds, that it is demoralizing the worker, that England is bound to go the way that Rome went; that the manhood of England is being sapped, and so on and so on. And in America you have been warned against that. Better the breadline. Better the gaunt and hungry men in the streets than the dreadful British 'dole.'

"Well, now, let us look at what it is and what it means," he said. "First of all as to the name. The name hurts. And it was intended that it should hurt when it was invented and used. It is an incorrect description of an insurance plan which is as sound in principle as any other insurance system. What does insurance mean? If you have a fire at your house or your business premises, the very essence of an insurance scheme is that the contributions paid by the insured persons provide a fund from which those insured may be compensated if accident come to them. And the unemployment insurance is no different from life insurance, fire insurance or any other. If a person who is insured has a fire he never refrains from going and drawing his compensation on the ground that it is a 'dole,' or that it would demoralize him, or that it would destroy the manhood of the race.

Funds Started on Actuarial Basis

"You are led to believe that a soft-hearted Parliament, of which I am a member, has arranged a comfortable way whereby anybody may get his livelihood by the short process of walking into an office, picking up a 'dole,' going out, and no further trouble, but whereby, like his social betters, he may avoid doing any work. Here are the facts: The fund was started on an actuarial basis and it was an immense success until this great depression came upon us, and therefore to meet this need elements of relief have had to creep into the system. But what have you? A man, honest, reliable, hard-working, contributes year after year and draws his insurance money as he is entitled to. Then he could no longer fulfill the conditions because of the depression. What are you to do, turn him off onto the streets, form breadlines, send him to the workhouse? No. The state would have helped him in one way or another,

other, and our state preferred to help him to live in the way that demoralized his manhood the least.

"He isn't paid if he voluntarily leaves a job at which he is employed. He isn't paid if he has been guilty of misconduct and loses his job. He isn't paid if he is a partaker in any trade dispute. The whole aim of this system is to restrict payment of benefits to persons whose unemployment is in no case their own fault.

Does Not Encourage Malingering

"So far from the British worker malingering and wanting to live upon the labors of others, if an advertisement appears in a paper for men wanted there are literally hundreds of applicants for quite a few jobs, and they are known literally to fight with each other for the privilege of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow.

"You are perhaps wiser and cleverer than we are. That is for the unemployed to determine. But we have tried to do our best and we are not ashamed of our record. May I say as my last word that as an Englishman I have a right to say? England has a story of which her sons are rightly proud. She has been great in many fields. But she has done nothing that is more worthy of her than that in the great hour of their need and in the midst of her innumerable anxieties her first thought has been to sustain the manhood on which her fame so well reposes."

REVISING SAFETY CODE

The State Industrial Accident Commission is revising the electrical safety orders, and its engineers, together with others interested, have spent months in compiling recommendations to be presented to committees. The National Electrical Code is the "bible" of the industry, and has been adopted by many cities and states, either in whole or in part, and it was therefore used as the basis on which the new suggested orders were prepared. The 1931 code included many of the requirements taken from the present California electrical safety orders. Committee meetings have been held in San Francisco, and will be continued in Los Angeles, starting on May 4. California, in adopting the national code, with some variations, will be in line with the larger viewpoint of standardization for fuller protection to employees and the public, says Will J. French.

Hooverville, Depression Colony, Publishes Its Own Newspaper

A dispatch from St. Louis, Mo., states that Hooverville, located on the banks of the Mississippi near that city, and said to be the largest depression colony in the United States, has blossomed out with its own newspaper.

The Hooverville "News," published weekly by unemployed colonists, devotes four pages to items dealing with the community, consisting of 1500 men, women and children. In text and appearance it compares favorably with the average weekly newspaper.

The first issue of this unique publication contained quotations from Abraham Lincoln, printed under the American flag. "Poor as these homes are," says the "News," "they show the American spirit of independence and resourcefulness. Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home."

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President's Position Confirmed

In Power Commission Squabble

One of the Senate's major rows with President Hoover was settled Monday last by the Supreme Court in the chief executive's favor. It upheld George Otis Smith's right to the chairmanship of the power commission.

The Senate sought to recall Smith's nomination after it had been confirmed, and the chairman had taken the oath of office.

In an opinion by Justice Brandeis, to which no dissent was announced, the court ruled the Senate wrong in its position.

In a voluminous review of the questions at issue, the court reached the conclusion that the President, having received notice of the confirmation of the nomination, had acted within his authority in making the appointment and that Chairman Smith, having been duly commissioned, the matter had passed beyond the control of the Senate.

MORRISON TO ADDRESS CONFERENCE

Officials of the Department of Labor and Industry in charge of the program of the Annual Safety Conference to be held in Harrisburg, Pa., May 12 and 13, announce that Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, will be one of the chief speakers on industrial safety. His subject will be "Workers' Interest in Safety Problems."

WILLIE KNEW WHAT HE WANTED

Willie was being measured for his first made-to-measure suit of clothes. "Do you want the shoulders padded, my little man?" inquired the tailor. "Naw," said the Willie, "pad the pants."—"American Flint."

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1932

What Wage-Slapping Means

The lower house of Congress has passed by an overwhelming majority the modified "economy" measure based on suggestions from the President which was expected to effect a saving of \$210,000,000 to the government. As passed the bill effects a saving of \$42,300,000.

The backbone of this legislation is the attempt to reduce salaries or wages; and, while it is gratifying that salaries of less than \$2500 a year will not be reduced, instead of all wages and salaries, as originally proposed, the effect of the policy of the government on the industrial situation is matter for great concern.

At the outset of the present depression it was realized, and by none more earnestly than President Hoover, that if prosperity were to return it must be by recognizing and maintaining the standard of living built up by the development of American industry and commerce. If the factory fires were to be rekindled, if railroad traffic were to be rehabilitated, if the merchant and small business men were to carry on, the buying power of the masses of the people must be maintained. In no other way could the immense automobile works, radio factories, refrigerator and domestic machinery plants, the products of which had become necessities, be opened up to employment.

Men working for near-starvation wages do not create markets for these commodities; and without the market there would be no resumption of industrial activity. If labor is compelled to begin again the heart-breaking effort to raise wages from the pre-war level to which they are rapidly descending it will be many years before "prosperity" is again enjoyed in America.

It is not too late for the United States Senate to recognize these facts and to put a quietus on the attempt to put the government in the position of setting an example of wage-cutting to the country at large.

Editor Albert G. Rogers of the San Diego "Labor Leader" has been receiving the condolences of friends by reason of a series of visits of the Grim Reaper. Within a few days telegrams announced the death of a brother-in-law, a sister-in-law and a much-loved brother.

Irrespective of the racial question involved, there is cause for gratification in the Supreme Court decision written by Justice Cardozo, in which the political rights of negroes are affirmed. No race or class can be free unless endowed with the ballot; and the economic status of the negro will be improved in the degree to which he is allowed to exercise the franchise.

Nepotism at Washington

The House of Representatives on Thursday of last week by a vote of 88 to 44 defeated an amendment to the general economy bill which would have prevented congressmen from employing members of their families who do not actually perform the work for which they are listed on the congressional payroll.

Many congressmen's wives act as their husbands' secretaries. This bill was not aimed at these, but at a custom which has grown up in the office buildings at Washington which amounts to a public scandal. This consists of members of a congressman's family being carried on the payroll in a secretarial capacity and some other paid employee doing the work for which the congressman's relative is paid. Two prominent congressional leaders are named as having three members of their families on the congressional payroll.

Granting that this employment of members' families is legitimate, it would seem that the activities of Congress might better be applied to distributing this employment before considering an 11 per cent reduction in salaries for departmental employees.

It is also significant that the bill to reduce the salaries of congressmen in line with the economy program was decisively beaten in the House.

The passage by referendum of the Hetch Hetchy bond issue at last Tuesday's election by a vote of 126,634 to 9390 reflects the wish of the community to have this expensive and necessary project completed.

Official figures show that Premier Mussolini is spending \$200,000,000 annually on public improvements to develop Italy and provide employment. In the last nine years the government has spent \$825,000,000 on public works. Mussolini seems to be doing his best to discredit the idea of democracy in government. That he has shown and is showing statesmanship of a high order may account for the desire of many Germans to adopt his system of government.

It used to be said of the great railroad brotherhoods that they were exclusive, and held aloof from the general labor movement. A more liberal attitude has been assumed in recent years, and it is gratifying to learn that the Railway Labor Executives' Association has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to include employees of express and sleeping car companies in its investigation of the feasibility of the six-hour day. A hearing on the investigation, ordered by Congress, will begin on May 11.

Chairman McDuffie of the House Economy Committee, whose efforts to cut the wages of government employees in the lower pay groups were defeated, is pessimistic. He says: "The action of the House goes to prove that organized minorities, propagandists and bureaucrats have control of this government and that representative government is dead." If he had succeeded in further reducing the pay of \$1100 per year government clerks the number of pessimists would have been greatly increased.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has written and made public a letter calling attention to a New York communistic organization which he says is appealing for funds to finance that movement while sailing under false colors. It styles itself the "New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Relief." Green says the organization is directed and administered by communist leaders in New York. Psychologists might work out an answer to the question: Why do communists who bitterly assail the trade unions always endeavor to associate themselves with those unions in the public mind?

DISCUSS MOONEY CASE

Organized labor of California and throughout the United States has steadfastly maintained that Mooney and Billings are innocent men but convicted of this particular crime because of alleged radical activities prior to the bomb outrage. Governor Rolph's published reasons for denying the pardon and the many thousands of words written by his advisors justifying the pardon denial will not change the opinion of organized labor nor modify the views of countless other upright citizens, including the judge who tried Mooney and the captain of detectives who compiled the evidence, that Mooney and Billings did not have a fair trial and are not guilty of the crime for which they are serving life terms in prison. The struggle to liberate these two trade unionists must go on! —"Seamen's Journal."

A Letter of Protest

The refusal of Governor Rolph to pardon Tom Mooney came in for some bitter denunciation, and a motion was adopted unanimously that a committee be named by the president to draft the strongest possible letter of protest to be forwarded to the governor as representing the sentiment of the Council and the Los Angeles movement. The president announced he would name the committee later, so that action could be had by the time the governor returns from his eastern trip, around May 1.—Proceedings Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Harmful Advertising

But the fight will go on. Fool friends of Mooney will continue to do much to cloud the issue and prejudice his case, but those who are sincere will cast about for some new plan whereby they believe justice can be done. And until the end California will continue to be smirched in the minds of hundreds of thousands of people that have no other interest in the Mooney case than a belief that a man is being kept in prison for a crime that he did not commit. Rolph likes to advertise the state, and he certainly has added another line for the enemies to work overtime on.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

The Central Labor Council of Portland, Ore., has by unanimous vote expressed to Governor Rolph of California its "deep regret" over his recent decision in the Mooney pardon case.

WHY NOT A LAND CHEST?

From other cities than Los Angeles comes the ominous warning that Community Chests and other charitable organizations are paying out their last dollars to aid the destitute and unemployed. When these funds are exhausted suffering will become acute unless new measures can be found to meet the situation.

Mr. Manchester Boddy, Los Angeles newspaper publisher, comes forward with the suggestion of a community land chest. "The project would provide parcels of land, from half an acre to two-acre farms, for thousands of families with deflated incomes," the publisher explained. "Land is the mother of all wealth. Our population is huddled together in an overcrowded city, and we have between 100,000 and 116,000 unemployed, yet all about us are thousands of acres of idle land."— "Tax Facts."

GOVERNOR IS PESSIMISTIC

At a conference on unemployment relief, called by Governor Case of Rhode Island, Henry T. Samson, chairman, said that the \$2,500,000 relief loan law was inadequate, that 45,000 persons are depending on public aid in Rhode Island and that the number would be largely increased before December.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Labor is going on the air in a big and dramatic way. Ten broadcasts, which began May 1, will tell the great story of labor to the nation over the Columbia network.

Ten broadcasts are a lot of broadcasts. A lot of words can be said. Those who will make these talks assume a great responsibility. They must put into ten talks the full story of labor, from its humble, feeble beginnings to this day when no important national legislation gets through if labor says it is not to be.

Nothing quite as pretentious as this has ever happened before. And a grave responsibility is upon the rank and file. No broadcast amounts to anything unless there are listeners.

* * *

Those who know radio from the inside fear the listening public. Every time a speech goes on the air there is the fear that Mr. and Mrs. Listener will turn thumbs down—turn the dials to something else.

The man who can get himself listened to for thirty minutes must be a marvel. This is not entirely the fault of listeners. There is something else in the background. It is that radio came to us as a vehicle for entertainment; we still regard it as such and we demand entertainment. The President loses much of his audience every time he goes over fifteen minutes.

* * *

But here is something else—something new. Labor on the air, with the story of its great contribution to the making of the nation.

It is up to every trade unionist to see to it that at least one friend hears this broadcast. Union meetings should be held to listen to these addresses. Parties should be arranged.

Here is a great, thrilling story, coming to us over the air—our story and the story of those who pioneered. Here is a story that is as important to American history as the story of the covered wagon and perhaps more so.

Let us for once demonstrate that we can use the radio for something besides entertainment. That is not to scorn entertainment. Not at all. It is merely a plea that we now take advantage of a great opportunity, the like of which has never before been known.

Labor, on the air, from coast to coast, ten weeks running, is something that ought to steady the nation in this stormy period.

Plan now to listen in.

* * *

Are advocates of federal wage cutting mad? No, they are only very foolish, but it is easy to see why the question is being asked.

If the pay of federal employees is slashed, the already chaotic business and price situation will be rendered even more chaotic and industry will receive a staggering blow. Private wage cutting is bound to follow on an unprecedented scale and purchasing power will receive a wallop that may be all but fatal, while unemployment, misery and starvation will increase.

No wonder that sanity of federal wage cutters is questioned. Could madmen work more evil?

* * *

The people can't manage public utilities, utility propagandists say. This in the face of the fact that the people are managing utilities and doing it successfully. In Indiana, for example, according to a report of Lawrence F. Orr, chief examiner, State Board of Accounts, public-owned utilities in 1930 earned enough after paying all operating costs, setting aside depreciation funds and moneys for bond issues to have a surplus of approximately \$4,000,000 which was paid into the general funds of the municipalities, thereby aiding in providing

moneys other than property tax for municipal administration.

* * *

In one city the municipality was enabled to build a city hall from surplus utility funds.

In another city the surplus funds from the municipally-owned light plant were turned into the general fund, and no tax levy was necessary for that fund.

This could hardly be called a record of failure. It can be matched in a good many other states, as well as in Canada and other foreign nations.

WHOLESALE PRICES HIGHER

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending April 16 stands at 66.0 as compared with 65.7 for the week ending April 9. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100, shows that an increase of approximately one-half of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of April 16, when compared with the week ending on April 9.

Unions Adopt Walker's Plan
For Monster "Beer Parade"

Organized labor is giving such strong support to Mayor Walker's great "Beer for Taxation" parade, planned for May 14 in New York City, that the committee on arrangements has had to divide the labor groups into several divisions. These include the Central Trades and Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, the Allied Printing Trades, and the United Hebrew Trades.

New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 has promised to send a delegation headed by its own band. A similar pledge was received from the Bookbinders' Union, Local 25.

It is estimated that at least fifty divisions will be necessary to accommodate those who have already asked for a place in the parade. Organizations of every kind will be represented. There will be bands galore, one of them being a band of 300 pieces offered by the American Federation of Musicians.

Even the great Teddy of the family never hunted an elephant from the back of a tiger.—Altoona "Tribune."

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Nationalization of Coal Mining
Proposed in German Parliament

It is not long since the German Miners' Union made an energetic pronouncement in favor of the nationalization of coal mining. The Social Democratic Parliamentary party of Germany has now introduced various far-reaching bills into parliament, one of which provides for the appropriation by the state, with compensation, of mining concerns and their subsidiary concerns which are still in private hands; the same applies to the big iron and steel concerns which are associated with coal mining and the foundries and rolling mills connected with the mining of metals. The concerns transferred to the state would be grouped into regional works and central covering companies according to industry, and seats on the managing bodies would be given to representatives of the Reichstag and to the trade unions and national trade union centers concerned.—Press Reports, International Federation of Trade Unions.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION

The late Ambassador Walter Page was formerly editor of the "World's Work," and like all editors was obliged to refuse a great many stories. A lady once wrote him: "Sir: You sent back, last week, a story of mine. I know that you did not read the story, for as a test I had pasted the pages 18, 19 and 20 together, and the story came back with these pages still pasted, so that I know you are a fraud and turn down stories without reading same." Mr. Page wrote back: "Madam: At breakfast, when I open an egg, I don't need to eat the whole egg to discover it's bad."

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UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTS

Unemployment has increased until the jobless army numbers 7,950,000, there are no tangible signs to indicate even the beginning of economic recovery, and relief measures by themselves are admittedly inadequate to provide for the larger and ever larger hosts of working men and women whom those who own and control industry refuse to employ.

This was the tragic picture of the jobless situation in the United States painted by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement on unemployment based on reports received from organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green declared that more and more relief funds, enlarged public works programs, and the five-day week are absolutely necessary to prevent worse crisis in the near future.

Unemployment Increases

"Union unemployment reports in April show a new danger," he said. "Industrial unemployment is increasing at the peak of the usual spring busy season. Never before in the five years of our reports has unemployment increased in April, not even in the two depression years just past."

Jobs For Jobless Necessary

"This new rise is of the greatest significance. We cannot count on any improvement from industrial gain in the near future, but we may be faced with a growing unemployment problem.

"Obviously we have yet failed to turn the tide toward economic recovery. Only by putting people back to work to create wealth and earn their living can we put industry on a stable foundation. When unemployment increases, we cannot look for industrial improvement.

"It is a warning to make ready relief and public works. We are passing through one of the most critical periods of the depression. The next two months will test whether the government reconstruction measures can bring about a start toward business recovery. Business hangs on buying power; and unemployment is cutting buying power to still lower levels.

Relief Measures Fail

"It is no longer possible to meet unemployment by relief measures alone. Already cities are reporting the failure of funds. Several report funds already out, others expect their relief money to last until May, June or August; very few have enough for the full year.

Five-Day Week

"There is only way to give men enough work to keep body and soul together and at the same time stimulate buying—divide work time among those who need work by shortening work hours.

"President Hoover is reported as convinced that the five-day week plan will become a necessary principle in the economic recovery of the country. A universal five-day week would afford work for a large number of unemployed.

Trade Unionists Lose Jobs

"Trade union reports are a warning that unless hours are shortened to give work to more unemployed we run the risk of a worse crisis. Our weighted figures show 22.9 per cent unemployed in April compared with 22.5 per cent in March—an increase of four-tenths of one per cent in unemployment at a season when unemployment usually declines at least six-tenths of one per cent.

Layoffs Increase

"Labor Department figures show the same trend: 1.5 per cent of the four and a half million workers in their reports were laid off from February 15 to March 15.

"Estimating unemployment in the country as a whole on the basis of our figures from unions, we find that nearly 100,000 have lost their jobs in industry since March. Last year, from March to

April, over 280,000 were taken back to work in our industries.

7,950,000 Without Work

"Although work on farms provided jobs for some in April this year, with the usual spring planting activity, the jobs so created are seasonal. Some 150,000 workers were hired on farms from March to April, but 7,950,000 were still unemployed in the country as a whole."

NEW YORK BARBERS STRIKE

Approximately 1600 union barbers went on strike in New York against wage cuts.

Anthony Merlino, vice-president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, said the men demand that the employers live up to the two-year agreement, signed in May, 1931, under which barbers received between \$30 and \$33 a week and 50 per cent commission on sales of more than \$45 to \$48 a week. It was claimed that many of the employers had scrapped wages entirely and were paying merely commissions so that many barbers earn from \$12 to \$18 a week.

"Our men are simply unable to pay expenses and feed their families on the present rate of wages," Merlino stated. "Many of them have to apply to charitable organizations for assistance. Others have to spend their meager savings and borrow to the extent of their ability to make the ends meet."

MEDIATION IN AVIATION DISPUTES

Senator Bingham of Connecticut has offered a bill placing under the jurisdiction of the Federal Board of Mediation labor controversies between common carriers by air engaged in interstate commerce or carriers of mail by air and their respective employees.

ANOTHER STEEL CUT EXPECTED

The steel industry has another wage cut in prospect for May 1, according to the "Wall Street Journal." It says the slash made on October 1 has not been as "productive" as expected, because the industry has continued to work at an unusually low rate in recent months.

BEASTLIKE EXISTENCE

With banners proclaiming that reduction of dole payments has "reduced 300,000 workless to a sordid, beastlike existence," more than 70,000 unemployed men and women marched through Manchester and Salford, England, in protest against dole cuts.

Unemployment Demonstrators Hurt In Clash With New York Police

A demonstration of the unemployed in New York City, in which many Communists participated, resulted in a melee with the police in which fifteen were injured. The parade, numbering from 3000 to 5000, was a quiet affair until it reached City Hall Park. Its spokesmen demanded the right to interview Mayor Walker and leave their unemployment program with him. Police inspectors refused to let the delegation enter the city hall. Thereupon one of them broke through the police line. He was immediately arrested. Then the general melee started. According to the New York "Times," policemen charged the surging line of demonstrators, mounted patrolmen swung clubs as they cleared paths before them, fists flashed, and men and women alike were beaten, kicked and trampled." After the melee was over it was found that fifteen persons, including four policemen, had been injured.

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State Unemployment Insurance Advocated by Senator Wagner

Senator Wagner of New York, in a report to the Senate Tuesday last, advocated state legislation compelling employers to provide unemployment insurance for their workers. He recommended the federal government encourage the states to adopt such legislation by co-operating in a national employment service and by permitting employers to deduct from their income tax a portion of the funds set aside for insurance.

DISTURBANCES IN POLAND

Because the treasury was unable to pay unemployment doles, jobless at Zyradow, Poland, stormed the city hall on April 26 and demolished several offices before the disturbance was quelled by the police.

The shoe industry is one of the few that show signs of returning business revival. A labor columnist remarks this is "because workless workers insist on wearing out shoe leather looking for jobs that ain't."

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ECONOMY BILL PASSED

After emasculating the President's economy bill, which contemplated a saving of \$210,000,000 in government expenditures, the measure was adopted by the House of Representatives on Tuesday of this week by a vote of 316 to 67, and now goes to the Senate. As passed the bill is expected to effect savings of \$42,300,000.

Some of the more important provisions of the proposed law are as follows:

Reorganization of the Shipping Board to provide four instead of seven members and to abolish bureaus and other activities to save \$2,500,000 a year.

Suspends for one year all automatic promotions and increases in salaries to save \$2,100,000.

Retires all superannuated employees to save \$3,000,000 annually.

Reduces traveling allowances of railway mail clerks from \$3 to \$2 a day to net \$3,000,000, in addition to cutting traveling allowances of Congressmen by \$56,500.

Suspends for one year all overtime pay for Sunday, holiday and night work, to save \$5,600,000.

Applies an 11 per cent wage cut on all government employees, exempting \$2500, to save \$12,000,000.

Prevents payment to retired military and naval officers who hold government positions of more than \$3000 a year. No savings estimated.

Reduces by \$4,000,000 the government printing, binding and stationery allowance, for which \$10,000,000 is allowed.

Reduces to \$10,000 a year maximum salaries for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, Shipping Board, Farm Board, Interstate Commerce Commission, Tariff Commission, Veterans' Administration, International Joint Commission and Board of Mediation.

Authorizes the Postmaster General to shift personnel despite classification.

The House of Representatives voted down by an overwhelming but uncounted majority the gag rule reported by the rules committee which limited to practically nothing the right to offer amendments and to debate the wage cutting provisions in the economy bill, which included a 11 per cent salary slash for federal employees paid in excess of \$1000 per year.

House leaders estimated that the 11 per cent cut would take \$67,000,000 annually from federal employees as their compulsory contribution toward balancing the budget.

Exemption Raised to \$2500

Having thus thrown down the gauntlet to the Democratic leaders, the House by a vote of 185 to 93 adopted Representative Britten's amendment to lift the proposed salary-cut exemption from \$1000 to \$2500. Under this raised exemption the salary reduction would apply to only about 250,000 federal employees, as compared with 681,000 which the economy committee planned to reach with its \$1000 exemption.

Representative Byrne, chairman of the appropriations committee, said the \$2500 exemption would take \$55,000,000 from the economy committee's estimated saving of \$67,000,000 by pay reductions.

Saturday Half Holiday Saved

The House also retained the Saturday half holiday, which the economy committee had recommended be taken away from the government employees. This amendment saved \$9,000,000 pay for the federal workers and reduced the economy committee's "savings" for budget balancing by that amount.

The House rejected the President's one-month compulsory furlough without pay plan for reducing the government pay roll. The teller vote on this proposition was 176 to 159.

TYDINGS URGES BOND ISSUE

Plea for a federal bond issue as the only effective method to relieve unemployment distress was made by Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland in a radio address from Washington. Tydings has introduced an amendment to the new revenue bill to issue \$1,500,000,000 in bonds to start federal construction work all over the country. The bonds would be repaid by a tax of 24 cents a gallon on 2.75 per cent beer.

BANK DEPOSITORS IN BREAD LINE

Many of the depositors subpoenaed as witnesses in the trial of the directors of the State Bank of Binghamton, N. Y., were in the bread line and lacked funds for car fare to Cooperstown, where the trial was being held, Sheriff Charles W. Kress informed the attorney general's office. The bank crashed December 15, 1930. Three of the directors are on trial for making false statements of the condition of the bank to the State Banking Department.

OPERATORS AND TEACHERS STRIKE

The teachers' directorate of Argentina ordered a twelve-hour walkout because overdue salaries had not been paid, says a Rio de Janeiro dispatch. The telephone operators, who demanded a forty-four-hour week, no more eleven-hour shifts, and the re-employment of all workers dismissed for reasons of so-called economy, declared they would strike if their demands were not met.

HAS BETTER USE FOR MONEY

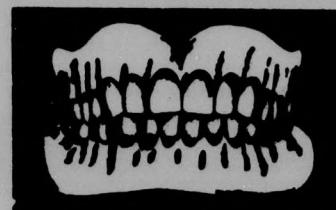
Gilding the dome of the city hall at a cost of \$15,000 at a time when the salaries of city employees are being docked for the purpose of relieving the city treasury of its obligations seems to have been too much for Mayor Rossi, and the suggestion has been withdrawn, it is reported.

Electrical Workers Get Decision Against Boss Contract Breakers

The recent decision of the Texas Court of Civil Appeals holding that an employer must abide by an agreement with a labor organization will be appealed by the contractors involved, it is announced by their attorneys, says an Austin, Texas, dispatch to "Labor."

The suit was brought by Local Union No. 520 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against W. O. Harper and C. C. Linscomb, Austin electrical contractors.

When the contractors broke their agreement to employ only union members the local secured an injunction to enforce the pact. The case was carried to the state Court of Appeals, where it was affirmed by Chief Justice James W. McClendon.



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TO EXCLUDE FILIPINOS

Senator Shortridge of California on Monday last urged the Senate Immigration Committee to approve his bill to treat the Filipinos as aliens under the immigration laws and limit their entry into the United States.

The measure, Shortridge told the committee, was designed to stop "the coming of Filipino laborers to the United States." He asserted it would not interfere with pending moves to give the islands independence.

"If I had my way I'd give them independence," he added. "I think we ought to get out of the Far East."

Supervisors Urge Exclusion

At the meeting of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors last Monday a resolution calling on the United States Senate to exclude Filipinos from the United States, when the islands are granted independence, was approved. The resolution asks that Filipinos be placed on the same status as Chinese and Japanese.

PREPARING FOR FALL DRIVE

Realizing the increasing seriousness of the needs which must be met by social and welfare agencies in San Francisco, men and women who are leaders in civic life are already pledging their support to the organization of the Community Chest campaign for next fall.

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WE ARE PROUD OF THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS THAT EXIST BETWEEN ORGANIZED LABOR AND OURSELVES AND ALWAYS STRIVE TO MERIT THE GOOD WILL AND CONFIDENCE OF ALL IN OUR DEALINGS.

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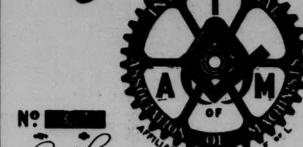
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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

C. M. Mumby this week "signed on" as ship printer of the President Hoover. On Wednesday the President Hoover sailed for New York. Mr. Mumby stated that from New York the ship would return to San Francisco in approximately six weeks. Following its return to this city the President Hoover is to make a "round the world" cruise.

From the Sacramento Valley "Union Labor Bulletin" it is learned that H. R. (Dick) Shields is "running" for the office of secretary of Sacramento union. Other candidates in Sacramento are: For president, C. R. Switzer and C. T. Tipper; for vice-president, Hal Skemp and Howard Thomas; for I. T. U. delegate (one to be elected), Charles W. Lyon and Howard Thomas.

Los Angeles Typographical Union, for the first time, is to send four delegates to a convention of the International Typographical Union. Candidates aspiring to represent No. 174 are A. H. Edwards, "Examiner" chapel; Fred S. Gable, "Examiner" chapel; Harry Stafford and Ed Schlagel, secretary's chapel; C. L. Smith, "Examiner" chapel; A. J. O'Connor, Wolfer's chapel; Roy N. Sturges and William G. Brown, "Herald-Express" chapel.

According to the latest industrial census by the United States Department of Commerce, printing and publishing is the Bay district's largest industry in value of product, persons gainfully employed and in wages paid. The printing industry of the Bay district employs 11,487 men and women, pays annually \$23,276,846 in wages and the product of the industry is valued at \$64,444,402. Other industries in the order of their importance are: Petroleum refining, canning and preserving, fish, fruit and vegetables, meat packing, bread and bakery products, foundry and machine shop products, electrical machinery and equipment.

Circulars have been posted in offices announcing a meeting of the "Rouse for President Club" to be held Sunday at the Labor Temple. The announcement extends an invitation to all members.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

If real pitiful tales engage your sympathy—well, a load of money (500 doubloons) was sent from Sweden to Curly ("Old Gold") Holm, and by the time both governments got through assessing it nearly 200 had clean disappeared. But restrain your tears. Baldy—short for Curly—was delighted to get any of it.

Tough times, these, and some of us must squarely face the problem of balancing the budget. Eddie Porter, trying through the years to

"make both ends meet," grew fertile of expedient, to the extent a solution for his own financial depression assumed form and substance the other day. His present tiny abode with high rent will be replaced by a larger domicile with low rent; and sufficient of the populace will be housed therein as paying guests to defray all Mr. Porter's expenses excepting maybe the juice of a Neon sign reading, "Porter House."

"Wonder if the Porter House will stake me to eats and sleeps?" was Sub Clarence Bossler's initial reaction upon hearing another hostelry will open. "I, too, might be interested in Porter House accommodations," Jay Palmeter assured us all, "provided its proprietor furnishes a bed instead of a nail on the wall."

"Since Mr. Porter's resources jibe exceptionally well with Hoover prosperity," Red Balthaser struck a sour note, "he and I might form a partnership, me to be coachman. Stopping my antique bus loaded with subs in front of the Porter House should add materially to its prosperous look."

"As for lodging houses, and not sneering at Porter House, either," asserted Clarence Abbott, "I'd just as soon stick the handle of Al Crackton's new umbrella into a pavement crack and camp beneath its vast wingspread—its hospitality would be exceeded only by its airiness."

With start of work Sunday on the city budget this chapel radically increased in membership; practically every operator who hung up his slip got a t. f. Proofroom and makeup departments participated to a lesser extent. The slipboard, not built to accommodate so many, proved inadequate. Some slips were held in place by tacks. Size of the budget, estimated, is 125 newspaper pages of tabular matter, and, to be set in time, must be completed in nine days. San Francisco's new charter requires annual publication of estimated expenses, this being the initial publication and the biggest job probably ever tackled by a local newspaper. Three shifts stick to the work the clock around.

A suggestion that newspapers cut wages 25 per cent and attacking printing trades unions' "wasteful rules" appeared in local papers last week, if memory serves, the first time local sheets went to the trouble of printing fulminations of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association convention. Each year this organization "resolutes," but nobody heretofore thought its anti-union attitude worth playing up as news. Wonder why Mother Goose also isn't featured? It's just as new stuff, and some folks think it's more amusing.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By Charles Crawford

A tale of undies. A gent of the room purchased two suits of underwear after being assured that they were of the non-shrinkable variety. In the course of time the one suit was laundered and returned. Our friend again put the suit on, but, not being a Singer Midget, he was unsuccessful, for the undies had shrunk to the size that any 10-year-old boy would be glad to own. Jesse Morse says he is putting the other pair on and that they are going to stay for some time.

The feminine influence over the masculine members of the tribe is unexplainable, but it is present, nevertheless. All the gents that appear at showing time seem to be polishing up their language, not that they are rough-speaking, but the presence of a lady sub showing up with them proves that the boys are gentlemen even in these trying times when many differences arise around the slipboard.

We hear that Jim Kennard is becoming quite a dog race fan. He visited the dog racing plant at Belmont the other night, and the strange part of the visit was that the dogs ran according to the way Kennard bet his six-bits.

Raymond Butcher wended his way down to the waterfront last week to pay his respects to the admiral of the fleet anchored in the bay. The

admiral was not at home, so Raymond contented himself by inspecting submarines.

We would like to be present when Messrs. Parry, Margreiter, Van Schaick and Caugheen, all machinists, start talking to the "electric eye" that is going to supplant the human linotype operator.

Also, imagine the "electric eye" putting on a sub or a makeup man rushing over to the "optic" and demanding a line. Well, who knows?—we may see such things.

SUNDAY IS MOTHER'S DAY

An outdoor celebration of Mother's Day will be held in Golden Gate Park next Sunday (May 8) in the Memorial Grove just off Lincoln way and Twenty-fourth avenue. The ceremonies will be under the direction of a citizens' committee headed by Supervisor Franck R. Havener, and will be participated in by groups from patriotic and veteran organizations from every part of the city. The program will begin at 1:30 p. m. with a concert by the Municipal Band.

IMPROVEMENT IN GERMANY

Unemployment in Germany decreased in the first half of April about 100,000 as the result of seasonal activity, the government reports.

LEGION WOULD EXCLUDE ALIENS

Every employer in California is being urged by the American Legion to employ only American citizens in all programs of construction. This action was taken by the Legion's executive committee at its recent meeting in San Francisco as the result of appeal made by the Edward Reynolds Post No. 239 of Portola, Plumas County.

SEATTLE "TIMES" FAIR

At the meeting of the Seattle Central Labor Council on Wednesday evening, April 27, the request of Mailers' Union No. 32, indorsed by the Allied Printing Trades Council, to remove the Seattle "Times" from the "unfair list" was carried unanimously.

The action of the Council came after a conference of affected crafts which was held in executive session with Mr. Ben Ridder, one of the owners and publishers of the "Times." All of the disputed questions were conciliated and definitely settled to the satisfaction of all.

Since the differences with all unions involved were reported adjusted, the motion to again consider the "Times" a union institution carried without any debate, and Mr. Ridder was called upon by President William McGuern of the Council for a few remarks, and appropriate responses were made by Secretary Ralph M. McCullough of the Allied Printing trades Council, James Duncan of the Auto Mechanics, Dick Patterson of the Mailers. Secretary Charles W. Doyle of the Council and others.

Locked out and discharged employees have already returned to work, and organizations which had grievances are making arrangements with the full co-operation of the "Times" to rectify them satisfactorily to their respective crafts, says the "Washington State Labor News."

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PROGRESS HALL
LABOR TEMPLE
SUNDAY
MAY 8th—11:00 A. M.

FOR PRESIDENT

ROUSE

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Announcement of settlement of the Seattle strike was cheerful news to members of this local; and also members of the local printing trades. The members of the Seattle Mailers' Union are to be congratulated upon the splendid fight they waged against the Seattle "Times," which is said to have reduced the circulation and advertising of that paper very considerably. Had it not been for the prestige, moral and financial aid so readily and liberally given the Seattle Mailers' Union by the International Typographical Union, Seattle Typographical Union, Seattle Pressmen's local and Mailer locals, regardless of partisan politics, it is both possible and probable the outcome of the strike would have been like that of many other M. T. D. U. locals—defeat and disintegration.

Not the least interesting and encouraging feature of the Seattle strike was the fact that mailers who may hold divergent views regarding the wisdom of maintaining an M. T. D. U. can rise superior to partisan politics and extend financial aid to mailers on strike affiliated with the M. T. D. U. If it shows anything at all it is further proof that mailers receive benefits from the I. T. U., and not an intervening organization like the M. T. D. U. It shows also that mailer members are capable of dwelling in peace and harmony among themselves, functioning on the same basis of equality as printer members of the I. T. U., were the M. T. D. U. dissolved.

The dictatorial manner in which the M. T. D. U. officers ordered the Seattle Mailers' Union to return money to locals not affiliated with the M. T. D. U., and which was given freely and in good faith by so-called outlaw locals, upon a plea for financial aid from the Seattle Mailers' Union, was a direct and gratuitous insult to the so-called outlaw locals. How far would the munificent sum of \$300 given by M. T. D. U. officers go towards financing the Seattle strike? History of strikes shows those on strike welcome financial aid from members of their particular craft. The M. T. D. U. officers planned taxing their now about taxed-to-death members for this strike.

It requires no prophet to predict that if the M. T. D. U. officers elect their candidates for the I. T. U. offices in the forthcoming May election, there would be created the nucleus of a mailer dictatorship at Indianapolis of "The king can do no wrong." "Hail to the king" order and the sky would only be the limit, in so far as mailer per capita is concerned, for the treasury of the M. T. D. U. has many obligations to meet and a scarcity of coin on hand.

When the M. T. D. U. officers display an intolerant attitude towards mailer locals not affiliated with the M. T. D. U., as in the Seattle case, what becomes of the alleged peace plan of the president of the M. T. D. U.? It would be difficult to term it a boost for it.

The M. T. D. U. officers' program, calling for the placing of the third vice-president on salary equal to that of the second vice-president, paragraph 1, says: "That the qualifications of the candidate for the office of third vice-president of the I. T. U. be a member of a Mailers' Union in good standing for at least five years previous to his nomination for office of third vice-president." In other words, members of the so-called outlaw locals would be disfranchised, not being in "good standing" in the M. T. D. U. for five years.

Sam Pierce of the mailing force and William Walsh of the stereotype department of the Fresno "Bee" were recent visitors here.

There are a number of people on the ether who should be under it.—Atlanta "Constitution."

JAIL TERM FOR \$149,000 SHORTAGE

Vice Chancellor John H. Backes sentenced Harry G. Hendriks to three years in the state prison for contempt of court for a shortage of \$149,000 in his accounts as receiver for the Earl Radio Corporation, says a news item from Newark, N. J. Hendriks was a court appointee.

LEST WE FORGET GOODWILL DAY

Editor Labor Clarion:

Over a century ago one of our leading poets called this "a world of words," and our world today is rapidly filling the world's calendar with special words for special days—Independence Day, Armistice Day, etc. All these days, however, take us back to the past, and another poet tells us to "let the dead past bury its dead."

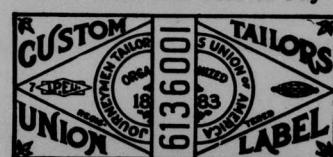
Today we sorely need to consider live issues. The return of prosperity is what the whole world is longing for, looking for, and groping to find some way to achieve. One step in that direction is suggested by the very name of a newly appointed day. May 18 is to be known and observed hereafter as "World Goodwill Day."

Our own United States is this year commemorating Washington's bicentenary, and a World Goodwill Day, if successful, means the attainment of Washington's "first wish" to see "that plague of mankind, war, banished from the earth."

Nor is "world goodwill" so wholly unthinkable and impossible in these days of interdependence of nation on nation. Independence, isolation, and nationalism have failed to save the world from impending bankruptcy and present distress. These having failed, it surely is well to remind ourselves, at least on one day in the year, that "world goodwill" may succeed where isolation and ill will have failed in aught but to spread fear, suspicion, and hate.

Governments exist simply to do for peoples what cannot be done by individuals—keeping order, coining money, giving postal facilities, etc.—in all of which offices the whole world's needs are practically identical. The spread of world goodwill will hasten the day foreseen by another poet when common sense will insist that the "war drums throb no longer and the battle flags be furled, in the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World!" So Hurrah for "World Goodwill Day!"

EDWARD BERWICK,
Pacific Grove, Calif., April 27, 1932.

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Metal Trades Employers Fear
Higher Wages and Insurance

Fear of a drive for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions by organized labor when prosperity returns was voiced by J. G. Benedict, president of the National Metal Trades Association, at its annual meeting in New York.

He said that if history repeats itself "a general improvement in business and an increase in the number of jobs will witness a decline in the number of disturbances instigated by radicals, but will be accompanied by an increase in the activities of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated groups."

The report of the association's committee on industrial relations was limited to the question of unemployment insurance. It declared that federal and state unemployment insurance is so unsound that it should be avoided and that unemployment reserve funds and other private plans for relieving the jobless have not been sufficiently tested to justify their approval.

The report expressed the belief that jobless insurance written by private insurance companies offers the best field for experimentation and suggested that state insurance laws be revised to permit the companies to write this class of business as an experiment.

The committee gave no consideration to plans for keeping the present eight million jobless alive while employers, welfare workers and statisticians are making their experiments and surveys.

"Matrimony" is a serious word, says a magazine writer. Word? We thought it was a sentence.—Atlanta "Constitution."

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of April 29, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Pattern Makers, J. C. Patterson and Thomas Stoffer, vice B. O. Wilson, V. E. Lang; Printing Pressmen, James de la Rosa; Barbers, O. C. Edwards; Cooks No. 44, James Morris, vice Albert Summers. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From International Electrical Workers' Union, acknowledging receipt of the Council's expression of sympathy relative to the passing of Brother Ford. From the Citizens' Hatch Hatchy Committee, inclosing automobile stickers and requesting distribution of same. From Congressman Welch, with reference to the O'Connor-Hull bill for 2 1/4 per cent non-intoxicating beer. From Mrs. Florence Kahn, M. C., relative to the O'Connor-Hull bill. Communications answered.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the American Federation of Labor, advising members of organized labor against the Communist movement.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From the Joint Committee on Prison Labor, relative to prison-made working garments, and urging upon all members of organized labor to insist that the union label of the United Garment Workers of America is on every garment that they purchase. It is the only way to eliminate prison-made and non-union working garments.

Request Complied With—From Veterans of Foreign Wars, requesting co-operation and endorsement of the "Buddy Poppy" sale.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of Shoe Clerks against the Lundstrom hat stores, the situation was discussed at length and laid over and the secretary requested

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Plant, and Red Front Stores.
Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

to again notify the firms involved to be represented at the next meeting. In the matter of the Miraloma Groceria, your committee recommends that the matter be referred to the secretary in an effort to have the controversy adjusted. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Reported that the Miraloma Groceria is not employing union clerks; chain stores are unfair to their organization; J. C. Moor Stores are 100 per cent union. Postal Clerks—Will dance May 7 at the Whitcomb Roof Garden, for the benefit of their Sick Fund. Street Carmen—Superintendent of Municipal Railway posted notice stating that overtime rate beyond ten-hour range will be paid for at straight time; this is contrary to the city charter.

Special Committee—Committee on Modification of Volstead Act reported the mass meeting a grand success.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Council indorse that portion of the budget relating to the appropriation to the Committee on Public Relations; motion carried.

Receipts, \$243.60; expenses, \$317.85.

Council adjourned at 8:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

At the regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on Thursday, April 28, a committee consisting of J. D. Leary, Thomas Doyle, Frank Johansen, H. A. Milton, D. J. Cavanagh, N. F. Smith and R. R. Corrie was appointed by the chair to give all necessary publicity to the fact that the Building Trades Council of San Francisco has, by unanimous vote, decided that the wage scale in effect on January 1, 1932, is the official wage scale of the Council for the year 1932, and that the Council has not agreed to or accepted in any way, shape or form the 20 per cent reduction in the wages of building trades workmen that was arbitrarily announced by the Builders' Exchange.

General President MacDonald reported that representatives of the United States Department of Labor were in San Francisco for the purpose of making a complete investigation of the building trades wage controversy.

UNION-MADE AUDITORIUM

The trade union movement of Worcester, Mass., participated in the dedication of the \$2,000,000 Worcester Memorial Auditorium, the finest municipal building in the city. The building is the product of union labor.

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Live-Wire Sacramento Committee Reports Four Months' Activities

Since the organization committee of the Federated Trades Council began its intensive drive four months ago for a revival in the labor movement there has been considerable progress made, says the "Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin." The committee's activities are listed as follows:

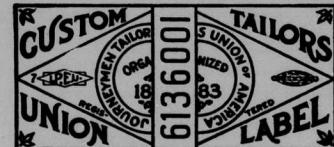
A local of laundry drivers has been organized; meat wagon drivers have organized; two locals have affiliated with the council; a marked increase in the attendance of delegates has been noted; local unions are taking renewed interest in their own and the "we do not patronize list" of others; a label patronage campaign has extended into practically every retail store in Sacramento; several organization extensions and better union interrelationships have been stimulated.

"In all the effort has been well timed, aggressively conducted and productive of great good. It will continue activity indefinitely," concludes the "Bulletin."

OLD AGE PENSIONS

According to the last report of the division on old age security of the California Department of Social Welfare, the number of pensioned aged in the state rose to 10,239 by March 31. The state approved 390 new applications for aid during March; only five were rejected. There were 239 discontinuances. The average pension is now \$23.16 per month. The state share for March pension aid was \$118,539.19.

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HEARING WAGE DISPUTE

The Department of Labor has taken official cognizance of the matter of the disputed wage scales affecting the building industry in the San Francisco Bay district. Hearings were commenced yesterday in the Post Office building by L. H. Fitzgerald and E. P. Marsh of the board of conciliation, and an attempt will be made to reconcile the differences between the building trades unions and the Builders' Exchange.

The proceedings are the outcome of the announcement made some weeks ago by the Builders' Exchange of a cut of 20 per cent in the wage rates set by the Impartial Wage Board in 1931. Although some of the unions involved are reported to have accepted the new rates, the great majority of the unions affected refused to accept them, claiming they had had no voice in their adoption.

The hearings are open to the public, and representatives of the State Building Trades Council, the Builders' Exchange and the Industrial Association are to be heard. While the decision of the board of conciliation has no legal effect, except on work being done on federal projects, it is hoped that it will clear up the dispute and bring about an understanding.

Will J. French Testifies

At Wednesday's hearing testimony was given by Will J. French, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, and a member of the Impartial Wage Board which determined the wage scales for the building trades in 1931, which indicated that the Builders' Exchange had laid itself open to criticism in ordering the 20 per cent wage cut.

Mr. French testified that "members of the board understood the scale they established was to be maintained throughout the year 1932" when questioned as to the date when the decision of the board was supposed to go into effect.

Although Albert E. Boynton, managing director of the Industrial Association, testified that he had helped to negotiate a wage reduction agreement with the carpenters' and plasterers' unions, the contention of other building trades crafts was that the action of the builders was a violation of the Impartial Wage Board's ruling.

E. R. Fitzgerald, international organizer of the Plumbers' Union, also testified at the hearing.

TAX RESEARCH BUREAU

Local officials representing widely scattered sections of California, as well as all the members of the State Legislature, have been asked to take part in the work of the Tax Research Bureau, recently organized in the office of the State Board of Equalization. County supervisors, assessors, auditors, tax collectors and school superintendents are included in the group, along with representatives of the California League of Municipalities, according to Fred E. Stewart, member of the equalization board and vice-chairman of the Tax Research Bureau.

THE SCRAPPY LOUISIANIAN

Louisiana's Senator, Huey Long, assailed the Democratic leadership of Senator Robinson in defiant language last week and received a stinging rebuke and a challenge to contest with the Arkansan for his post. Resentful of Robinson's opposition to his program for redistributing wealth through a limitation on incomes and inheritances, Long resigned from the committees to which he was assigned as a Democrat.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Franz E. Seifert, a member of Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 7, and Ernest Bohn, member of the Janitors' Union, passed to the Great Beyond this week.

Ferry Employees Are Confronted With General Wage Reductions

Southern Pacific-Golden Gate Ferry employees were notified last Saturday of a 10 per cent cut in wages. The cut affects 1150 employees.

The exception to the order are those whose compensation is covered by wage agreements or specific contracts. Negotiations for reduction under such contracts or agreements already have been commenced.

Negotiations for wage reductions are under way with the Masters, Mates and Pilots' organization, the Marine Engineers, and the Ferryboatmen's Union of California, which takes in deckhands, firemen, oilers and watchmen.

The cut ordered brings the Golden Gate scale to the level established by other bay ferry systems.

SEVEN-HOUR DAY IN SOVIET UNION

The "Economic Review" of the Soviet Union said that at the end of 1931 about 83 per cent of all workers in state large-scale industry in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were working on the seven-hour day. By the end of 1932, the paper stated, the seven-hour day is scheduled to include all industrial workers.

BUTCHERS IN AGREEMENT

An agreement by which approximately 1200 employees of the meat industry will accept a compromise wage award and the amicable relations existing between the Butchers' Board of Trade and the Butchers' unions will continue was arrived at last Wednesday night, when a largely attended meeting of Butchers' Union No. 115 approved the award of an arbitration board.

Under the terms of the award, effective as of May 1, a reduction in wages of \$3 for butchers receiving \$40 per week and \$2.50 for those drawing \$35, and \$2 for apprentices is to go into effect. This was the decision of a board of arbitration consisting of John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Carston Schmidt, representing the Butchers' Board of Trade.

It is expected that the agreement will be the basis for wage adjustments in the industry throughout the state.

The negotiations were the outcome of a demand for a general reduction in wages of \$5 per week made by the employers. Although the agreement under which the industry had been operating would not have expired until September 1, the unions conceded a part of the demand, and the compromise was arrived at, to run until September 1, 1932, when a new scale will be negotiated.

M. S. Maxwell, secretary of Local No. 115, and president of the State Federation of Butchers, conducted the negotiations.

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CITY BUDGET SUBMITTED

Providing for the raising of approximately \$32,418,000 by taxation, Mayor Rossi submitted to the Board of Supervisors last Monday a budget for the year 1932-33 of \$64,432,000. Public utilities and other revenues are expected to provide the balance.

The mayor stated that, based upon the assessment roll of last year, which gave a \$4.04 tax rate, the tax rate for the coming fiscal year will be \$4.02. This includes an appropriation of \$1,300,000 for unemployment relief and an emergency fund of \$300,000.

The budget of the departments showed a decrease of \$1,000,000. The increases which are mandatory under the new charter are practically \$500,000, and in addition there is an increase in bond interest and redemption of \$327,000, and an addition of \$70,000 for the War Memorial, and other items to bring up the total increase to \$538,000.

The mayor reviewed the various items for unemployment relief, which showed that a total of \$1,104,000 will be granted by San Francisco for relief purposes in the next fiscal year.

STRIKE AGAINST LAYOFF WON

Three thousand employees of the naval shipyards at Cartagena, Spain, struck in protest against the proposed layoff of 300 men because of lack of work. Upon receiving news of the strike the naval ministry in Lisbon revoked the layoff order. The strikers called off the walkout and returned to their jobs.

Passenger traffic has fallen off, but many railroads are letting their dividends ride.—"Arkansas Gazette."

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SURVEY OF BUSINESS

The Monthly Survey of Business issued by the American Federation of Labor, dated April 21, gives an illuminating review of the liquidation taking place on the stock exchange, which, it says, has been overdone. "Continued decline of prices," says the Survey, "steadily destroys credit and buying power. Whatever destroys buying power at the present time undermines the foundations of our business structure."

Interesting graphs illustrate the pages of the Survey, showing that stock and bond prices on April 13 were 42 per cent below the 1924 average. "Further decline of stock prices is pure destruction of values," says the Survey. Bond prices on April 13 were 21 per cent below the August, 1931, level, and "history records no other drop of such magnitude in eight months."

Wholesale Prices of Goods

From the Department of Labor statistics a graph depicting the changes in wholesale prices from 1910 to the present is shown. It shows that prices in 1913 averaged 69.8 and rose to 167.2 in 1920. The first post-war depression reduced the average to 91.4 in 1922; the 1929 to 1932 price decline completed the post-war deflation, and in the week of April 9 prices were at 65.7—6 per cent below the pre-war level. "Judging from history," says the Survey, "price stabilization at present levels is more than justified." The Survey proceeds:

"We are in a most critical emergency. The immediate policies of Congress and responsible voluntary groups will determine whether we shall move to constructive restoration of business or more widespread starvation. Labor has borne the brunt for three winters. We now call upon those in authority for action. Those persons who have power can act—or we shall face a situation where necessity will constitute authority.

"Another phase of deflation is the attack on salaries of federal employees and appropriations for necessary established government work. These proposals grew out of misunderstanding of what is implied in balancing the budget. Balancing the budget means arranging to meet obligations by taxation, borrowing, or deferred payments. The deflationists propose to balance the budget by paying out of the yearly revenues. This would necessitate heavy reduction in administrative activities, salaries and appropriations for public works. The result would be further restriction of business. Labor proposes borrowing to meet the emergencies and higher taxation upon those best able to pay. We further propose bonds for starting public works in order to provide employment.

Retrenchment Does Not Provide Relief

"The government has provided \$2,000,000,000 to banks and railroads to avert a panic, and thus restore business confidence. Work for wage earners would provide buying power, the necessary next step in business recovery. Work on roads or public buildings is a capital expenditure, creating improvements of permanent value to the American people. It should be financed by borrowing, as such expenditures are normally financed in business. No business expects to pay for capital improvements out of one year's income.

"For the last two years the government has made every effort to create work by stimulating public building. To reverse this policy now and substitute retrenchment is to cut away the foundation of buying power which alone can support our business structure. By financing productive employment we would stimulate business and facilitate return to normal conditions."

The husband was seeing his wife away on a holiday "Ellen, dear," he said, "hadn't you better take some fiction with you to while away the time?" "Oh, no, William," she replied, "you'll be sending me some letters!"—"Humorist."

Senator Steiwer of Oregon Says Wilkerson Is Worse Than Parker

The nomination of James H. Wilkerson, the "injunction-mad" judge whom President Hoover seeks to promote to the United States Circuit Court, is before the full Judiciary Committee of the Senate this week. The outlook is for a lively fight and a close vote.

Senator Steiwer of Oregon, a "regular" Republican, is firm against confirmation.

"My principal objection to Wilkerson is his high-handed, arbitrary misuse of the injunction against railroad shopmen and musicians. His record is infinitely worse than that of Judge Parker, who was rejected by the Senate," said the Oregon senator.

ARBITRATION REDUCES WAGES

The reduction of \$5 a week asked of the members of the Syracuse, N. Y., Typographical Union by the "Post-Standard," the "Herald," and the "Journal-American," has resulted in a compromise award of \$3 by the arbitrator, Prof. Samuel Cahan of the Department of Journalism, Syracuse University. The printers agreed to accept the decision. The scale henceforth will be: Days, \$46 a week; nights, \$49 a week.

WHEN SOUL LEAVES BODY

The modern custom of saying "God bless you" when someone sneezes probably had its origin in the belief of primitive peoples that a sneeze was the sound made by the soul leaving or returning to the body. Loss of the soul was considered to be an important cause of disease; so a sneeze might mean the beginning of a dangerous sickness unless a blessing from the gods was asked.

This fact is one of many interesting comments upon superstition and magic made by Dr. Forrest Clements in a booklet entitled "Primitive Concepts of Disease," just published by the University of California Press.

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Pension Fund over \$760,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

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PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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Monthly and Compounded Quarterly,
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